

PART 53

Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico

GENERAL

The major portion of the information on the population of Puerto Rico, compiled from the Censuses of Population and Housing of 1950, is presented in this volume. It contains three chapters previously published as separate bulletins. Chapter A recapitulates the statistics on the distribution of the total population within Puerto Rico (originally published in the Series P-A bulletin and in Volume I); Chapter B presents statistics on the general characteristics of the population of the various political subdivisions of the Island, such as municipalities, standard metropolitan areas, places of 10,000 inhabitants or more, and places having 1,000 inhabitants or more (originally published in the Series P-B bulletin); and Chapter C presents data on the detailed characteristics of the population of Puerto Rico, by urban and rural, standard metropolitan areas, cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more (originally published in the Series P-C bulletin).

The major part of this volume is devoted to the presentation of information on the characteristics of the population. Statistics on the general characteristics contained in Chapter B include data on urban-rural residence, age, sex, color, country or municipality of birth, school enrollment, years of school completed, literacy, ability to speak English, marital status, children ever born, employment status, occupation, industry, class of worker, and personal income. In Chapter C, information on most of these characteristics is presented again but in greater detail. The characteristics in Chapter C include cross-classification of age with color, marital status, relationship to household head, children ever born, education, literacy, ability to speak English, and employment status; the occupational and industrial attachments of the labor force; and personal income.

Statistics on the number of inhabitants, as shown in Chapter A, and characteristics of the population, as shown in Chapters B

and C of this volume for Puerto Rico, are based on complete counts of the population. However, differences between figures for corresponding items in different tables may arise because they were prepared from separate tabulations. The resources available did not permit a full adjustment of small processing differences, whereas in earlier censuses such adjustments were made.

In the Series P-A, P-B, and P-C bulletins, the tables were numbered in such a way as to provide a continuous series of each area when bound together in this volume. Thus tables 1 to 7 for Puerto Rico present data on the number of inhabitants, tables 8 to 42 present the data on general characteristics of the population, and tables 43 to 80 present the data on detailed characteristics.

AVAILABILITY OF UNPUBLISHED DATA

Practically all of the statistics tabulated for Puerto Rico, standard metropolitan areas, municipalities, and places of 10,000 inhabitants or more are published in Chapter B.

Some of the detailed statistics tabulated for larger areas in connection with the preparation of Chapter C are not being published; for example, data for Mayagüez and Ponce cities, and for the urban and rural parts of standard metropolitan areas, and more detailed age statistics for certain characteristics. A complete description of these unpublished data can be obtained upon request.

The tabulated but unpublished statistics can be made available, upon request, for the cost of transcription or consolidation. If enumeration district data are desired, copies of maps showing enumeration districts can also be furnished, usually at nominal cost. Requests for such unpublished material should be addressed to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

POPULATION TRENDS

The island.—The island of Puerto Rico was formally surrendered by Spain to the United States in October 1898 and by the Treaty of Paris, signed December 10 of the same year at the close of the Spanish-American War, was ceded to the United States, together with Vieques, Culebra, and other small adjacent islands. The population of Puerto Rico on April 1, 1950, was 2,210,703. Puerto Rico and the small adjacent islands have a land area of 3,423 square miles. In 1950 there was an average of 645.8 inhabitants per square mile, as compared with an average of 546.1 in 1940. Among the Territories and possessions of the United States, Puerto Rico ranked first in population and third in area.

In 1765, when the first census of Puerto Rico was taken by the Spanish Government, it had a population of 44,883 (table 1). In 1950, 185 years later, the population was nearly 50 times as large. Between 1899, the date of the first census taken by the Government of the United States, and 1950 the population more than doubled. The rates of population growth over the 51-year period ranged from a low of 16.3 percent for the decade ending in 1920 to a high of 21.1 percent for the decade ending in 1940. The numerical increase of 341,448 between 1940 and 1950 was the largest intercensal gain in the history of Puerto Rico and represented an increase of 18.3 percent over the 1940 population of 1,869,255.

Urban and rural population.—As in previous censuses, the urban population of Puerto Rico has been defined as that living in cities, towns, and villages of 2,500 inhabitants or more. The remaining population is classified as rural.

The 1950 urban population of Puerto Rico numbered 894,813 persons, or 40.5 percent of the total population (table 1). This population was living in the 54 urban places in the Island. Two-fifths of the urban population were living in the two cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more—San Juan and Río Piedras (table 2). An additional quarter of the urban population was accounted for by the four other places of 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.

All 14 places of 10,000 inhabitants or more shared in the growth of the urban population between 1940 and 1950. The largest numerical increase as well as the most rapid rate of growth—112,503 and 564.3 percent, respectively—was recorded by Río Piedras city. A large amount of the increase is attributable to annexations of territory by the city during the decade. The smallest percentage gain was the increase of 14.8 percent by Guayama town.

The rural population of Puerto Rico comprised 1,315,890 persons, or 59.5 percent of the total population (table 1). Of the rural population, 51,201 persons, or 3.9 percent, were living in the 31 towns or villages having fewer than 2,500 inhabitants (table 2).

Trends in the urban and rural population.—The 1950 urban population of Puerto Rico was more than six times as large as the urban population of 138,703 reported in 1899 (table 1). The numerical increase of 328,456 between 1940 and 1950 accounted for more than two-fifths of the increase over the 51-year period and 96 percent of the increase in total population between 1940 and 1950. The proportion of the population of Puerto Rico living in urban places nearly tripled over the 51-year period, increasing from 14.6 percent in 1899 to 40.5 percent in 1950.

The rural population of Puerto Rico rose steadily from 814,540 in 1899 to 1,315,890 in 1950 (table 1). In each of the intercensal periods both the numerical increase and the rate of growth of the urban population exceeded those for the rural population. As a result of the greater increases in the urban population, the proportion of the population of Puerto Rico living in rural territory declined steadily from 85.4 to 59.5 percent between 1899 and 1950.

Municipalities.—For purposes of local government, Puerto Rico is divided into 77 areas called municipalities. Between 1940 and 1950, 72 of the municipalities increased in population (table 4). In two of the municipalities—Río Piedras and Cataño—the population more than doubled over the 10-year period. Río Piedras also had the largest numerical increase—75,699. The municipalities of San Juan and Ponce had numerical increases of 55,520 and 21,694, respectively. The combined increase in these three municipalities accounted for 44.8 percent of the increase in population for Puerto Rico. Of the five municipalities which lost population between 1940 and 1950, Vieques was the only one which had also lost population in the preceding decade.

Minor civil divisions.—To the primary political divisions into which counties in continental United States are divided, the Bureau of the Census applies the general term "minor civil divisions." The municipalities in Puerto Rico are divided into barrios which for Census purposes are considered minor civil divisions. Neither the barrios nor the cities and towns which occupy the closely settled areas have any form of government distinct from that of the municipality in which they are located.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The definitions of the pertinent concepts used in the 1950 Census are given below. Several of these differ from those used in 1940. These changes were made after consultation with users of census data in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. In many cases the new definitions were tested in connection with the Current Population Survey; and, where feasible, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics were developed.

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with usual Census practice, each person enumerated in the 1950 Census was counted as an inhabitant of his usual place of residence or usual place of abode, which is generally construed to mean the place where he lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as his legal residence, voting residence, or domicile, although, in the vast majority of cases, the use of these different bases of classification would produce identical results.

In the application of this rule, persons were not always counted as residents of the places in which they happened to be found by the census enumerators. Visitors found staying in private homes were not ordinarily interviewed there. Information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, landladies, etc. If an entire family was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on it was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away and were also reported by their families at home.

A number of the barrios are divided into sub-barrios. All but one of the barrios so divided form parts of cities. The single exception is Aguirre barrio in the municipality of Salinas.

Cities, towns, and villages.—In 1950 there were four places known as cities: San Juan, the capital of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez, Ponce, and Río Piedras. The place in which the government of the 73 remaining municipalities is located is known as a town. In all municipalities the city or the town bears the same name as the municipality in which it is located. In addition, there were eight places known as villages. Fifty-four of the places were urban places, that is, places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.

The relationship between the places and barrios varies considerably. The cities are composed of more than one barrio, with San Juan city also coextensive with the municipality of the same name. The towns are composed of one or more barrios. Two of the villages—Ensenada and Loíza Aldea—are coextensive with the barrios in which they are located; three villages—Florida, Jobos, and Puerto Jobos—form parts of barrios; and three—Central Aguirre, Coquí, and San Felipe—form sub-barrios of Aguirre barrio in the municipality of Salinas.

In table 5 the name of the city or town which is the seat of government of the municipality is presented first under the name of the municipality, followed by the names of the remaining barrios listed in alphabetical order. When a city or a town is made up of more than one barrio, the population of each barrio is shown in *italics* under the name of the city or town. The population of each sub-barrio also appears in *italics* under the population of the barrio in which it is located.

Senatorial districts.—Puerto Rico is divided into seven senatorial districts for electoral purposes. The composition of the seven districts is shown on the maps on pp. 53-2 to 53-5. In 1950 the districts ranged in population from District 7 (Humacao) with 260,990 inhabitants to District 1 (San Juan) with 577,500 inhabitants (table 7). All seven districts shared in the increase in the population of Puerto Rico, with the largest gain—179,770—having been recorded in District 1.

Persons in the armed forces quartered on military installations were enumerated as residents of the municipalities and barrios in which their installations were located. Members of their families were enumerated where they actually resided. In the 1950 Census, college students living away from home were considered residents of the communities in which they were residing while attending college, rather than as persons temporarily absent from their parental homes as was the practice in 1940. In 1950 the crews of vessels of the American Merchant Marine were counted as part of the population of the ports in which their vessels were berthed on April 1, 1950. In 1940 such persons were treated as part of the population of the port from which the vessel operated. Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for long periods of time, were counted as inhabitants of the place in which the institution was located; whereas patients in general hospitals, who ordinarily have short stays, were counted at, or allocated to, their homes. All persons without a usual place of residence were counted where they were enumerated.

COMPLETENESS OF ENUMERATION

The degree of completeness of enumeration has always been a matter of deep concern to the Bureau of the Census; and, in the course of its history, a number of devices have been developed to aid in securing adequate coverage. These devices include the special procedures for the enumeration of transients and infants, urging notifications from persons who believed that they may not have been enumerated, and the early announcement of population counts in local areas to make possible the thorough investigation of complaints as to the accuracy of the count. In the 1950 Census earlier procedures were strengthened and additional procedures were introduced.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

According to the definition that was adopted for use in the 1950 Census, the urban population comprises all persons living in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. The remaining population is classified as rural. According to the new definition that was used in continental United States in 1950, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages, (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties, (c) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more, and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. Since all urban places in Puerto Rico are unincorporated and the boundaries used were those supplied locally immediately prior to the 1950 Census, most of the "urban fringe" around these places was included as part of the place. Hence, the urban definition for Puerto Rico is virtually comparable with that now used in the States.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS

Origin and Purpose

It has long been recognized that, for many types of social and economic analysis, it is necessary to consider as a unit the entire population in and around the cities whose activities form an integrated social and economic system. Prior to the 1950 Census, areas of this type had been defined in somewhat different ways by various agencies. Leading examples were the metropolitan districts of the Census of Population, the industrial areas of the Census of Manufactures, and the labor market areas of the Bureau of Employment Security. The usefulness of data published for any of these areas was limited by the lack of comparability.

Accordingly, the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with a number of other Federal agencies, under the leadership of the Bureau of the Budget, established the "standard metropolitan area" so that a wide variety of statistical data might be presented on a uniform basis. Since counties or municipalities instead of minor civil divisions are used as the basic component of standard metropolitan areas, except in the New England States, it was felt that many more kinds of statistics could be compiled for them than for metropolitan districts.

Definitions

A standard metropolitan area is a municipality or group of contiguous municipalities which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more. In addition to the municipality, or municipalities, containing such a city, or cities, contiguous municipalities are included in a standard metropolitan area if according to certain criteria they are essentially metropolitan in character and socially and economically integrated with the central city.

Criteria of metropolitan character.—These criteria relate primarily to the character of the municipality as a place of work or as a home for concentrations of nonagricultural workers and their dependents. Specifically, these criteria are:

1. The municipality must (a) contain 10,000 nonagricultural workers, or (b) contain 10 percent of the nonagricultural workers working in the standard metropolitan area, or (c) have at least one-half of its population residing in minor civil divisions with a population density of 150 or more per square mile and contiguous to the central city.

2. Nonagricultural workers must constitute at least two-thirds of the total number of employed persons of the municipality.

Criteria of integration.—The criteria of integration relate primarily to the extent of economic and social communication between the outlying municipalities and the central municipality, as indicated by such items as the following:

1. Fifteen percent or more of the workers residing in the contiguous municipality work in the municipality containing the largest city in the standard metropolitan area, or

2. Twenty-five percent or more of the persons working in the contiguous municipality reside in the municipality containing the largest city in the standard metropolitan area, or

3. An average of four or more telephone calls per subscriber per month from the contiguous municipality to the municipality containing the largest city in the standard metropolitan area.

Central cities.—Although there may be several cities of 50,000 or more in a standard metropolitan area, not all are necessarily central cities. The largest city in a standard metropolitan area is the principal central city. Any other city of 25,000 or more within a standard metropolitan area and having a population amounting to one-third or more of the population of the principal city is also a central city. However, no more than three cities have been defined as central cities of any standard metropolitan area. The name of every central city is included in the name of the area.

Standard metropolitan areas and their constituent parts.—The three standard metropolitan areas and their constituent parts are as follows:

1. Mayagüez—Mayagüez Municipality.
2. Ponce—Ponce Municipality.
3. San Juan—Río Piedras—Bayamón, Cataño, Guaynabo, Río Piedras, and San Juan Municipalities.

DATA FOR SMALL AREAS

Users of data for the smaller areas should bear in mind that the data for such areas represent the work of a very small number of enumerators (often only one or two). The misinterpretation by an enumerator of the instructions for a particular item may, therefore, have an appreciable effect in the statistics for a very small community, even though it would have a negligible effect upon the figures for a large area.

MEDIANS

The median, a type of average, is presented in connection with the data on age, years of school completed, and personal income which appear in this volume. The median is the value which divides the distribution into two equal parts—one-half of the cases falling below this value and one-half of the cases exceeding this value. In the computation of the medians, cases for which information was not reported are omitted. The median income for persons is based on the distribution of those reporting \$1 or more.

COLOR

Definitions

The concept of race as it has been used by the Bureau of the Census is derived from that which is commonly accepted by the general public. It does not, therefore, reflect clear-cut definitions of biological stock, and several categories obviously refer to nationalities.

The term "color" refers to the division of population into two groups, white and nonwhite. The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, persons of mixed white and Negro blood, and the small number of persons of other races.

Persons are classified according to the race of the nonwhite parent, and mixtures of nonwhite races are classified according to the race of the father.

AGE

Definitions

The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday as of the date of his enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years. The enumerator was instructed to obtain the age of each person as of the date of his visit rather than as of April 1, 1950. In most cases the age reported would have been the same on either basis.

Assignment of Unknown Ages

When the age of a person was not reported, it was estimated on the basis of other available information such as marital status, school attendance, employment status, age of other members of the family, and type of household. Age was estimated by this procedure in the 1950 Census for less than 0.2 percent of the population of Puerto Rico. This method of assigning unknown ages on the basis of related information was used for the first time in the 1950 Census of Territories and possessions. In previous censuses, persons of unknown age were shown in a separate category. The summary totals for "14 years and over" for earlier censuses presented in this volume include all persons of "unknown age" since there is evidence that most of the persons for whom age was not reported were in the age classes above these limits.

Errors in Age Statistics

A considerable body of evidence exists which indicates that age is misreported in several characteristic ways and that certain age groups are less completely enumerated than others in censuses. A comparison of age distributions from the 1950 Census with age distributions based on figures from the 1940 Census and brought up to date from official records of births, deaths, and migration suggests that the 1950 Census is no exception to this generalization. This comparison shows that for Puerto Rico as a whole there appears to be an underenumeration of children under 5 and of males between the ages of 18 and 24 years. Likewise, there appears to be a deficit of persons in the age range 55 to 64 years, which, however, is more than offset by an excess over the number expected in the age group 65 years old and over.

In addition to errors in the statistics of broad age groups arising from underenumeration and the misstatement of age, there is a tendency to report age in multiples of 5. This tendency is apparent in statistics for single years of age in which the frequencies for single years ending in 0 and 5 are frequently greater than those for the two adjoining years. This type of misreporting presumably occurs in situations in which the respondent, in the absence of specific knowledge as to his exact age or the age of the person for whom he is reporting, gives an approximate figure. The returns also exaggerate the number of centenarians. In general, the degree of inaccuracy in reported ages is greater for adults than for children.

NATIVITY

In this volume, the population is classified according to place of birth into two basic groups, native and foreign born. A person born in the United States or any of its Territories or possessions is counted as native. Also included as native is the small group of persons who, although born in a foreign country or at sea, were American citizens by birth because their parents were American citizens. Since the Republic of the Philippines was established as an independent country in 1946, persons born in the Philippine Islands were classified as foreign born in the 1950 Census whereas in earlier censuses such persons had been classified as native. The small number of persons for whom place of birth was not reported were assumed to be native.

Because only 0.4 percent of the population of Puerto Rico is foreign born, less information is shown on nativity in this volume than for other Territories or possessions.

MARITAL STATUS AND MARRIED COUPLES

Definitions

Marital status.—The classification with respect to marital status for Puerto Rico covers five classes, namely, single, married, consensually married, widowed, and divorced. The classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "married" or "consensually married" comprise, therefore, both those who have been married only once and those who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons with annulled marriages are classified as single.

The category "Consensually married," that is, persons living together in a common-law marriage without a civil or religious ceremony, has been shown separately for Puerto Rico because a sufficient number of persons are reported as such in the census. This category may include persons whose union has been broken up by separation. Also, the "Single" category may include some consensually married persons whose union had been dissolved due to separation or death.

Differences between the number of married or consensually married males and the number of married or consensually married females arise from spouses' having their usual residences in different areas and from errors of response and the processing methods used.

Married couple.—A married or consensually married couple is defined as a husband and his wife enumerated as members of the same household or quasi household. Married couples are classified as "with own household" if the husband is head of the household. Other married couples, classified as "without own household," may be living in households as relatives of the head or as lodgers or employees, or they may be living in quasi households, such as large rooming houses or hotels.

Comparability

In 1950, as in previous censuses, marital status was not reported for a small number of persons. For such persons marital status was estimated in 1950 on the basis of age and the presence of spouse or children. In 1940 such persons for whom the status was not apparent from other information on the schedule were classified as single.

HOUSEHOLDS AND QUASI HOUSEHOLDS

Definitions

Household.—A household includes all the persons who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes a dwelling unit. In general, a group of rooms occupied as separate living quarters is a dwelling unit if it has separate cooking equipment or a separate entrance; a single room occupied as separate living quarters is a dwelling unit if it has separate cooking equipment or if it constitutes the only living quarters in the structure. A household includes the related family members and also the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards or employees who share the dwelling unit. A person living alone in a dwelling unit, or a group of unrelated persons sharing a dwelling unit as partners, is counted as a household. The count of households excludes groups of persons living as members of a quasi household (see below).

The average population per household is obtained by dividing the population in households by the number of households. It excludes persons living in quasi households.

Quasi households.—A quasi household is a group of persons living in quarters not classified as a dwelling unit, for example, in a house with at least five lodgers, or in a hotel, an institution, a labor camp, or military barracks.

Institutional population.—The institutional population includes those persons living as inmates in such places as homes for delinquent or dependent children, homes and schools for the mentally or physically handicapped, places providing specialized medical care, homes for the aged, prisons, and jails. Staff members and their families are not included in the institutional population.

The number of inmates of institutions is shown in the tables in Chapter B. Inmates 14 years old and over are shown in certain employment status tables in Chapters B and C.

Comparability

Minor changes in the instructions for identifying dwelling units in 1950 as compared with 1940 may have affected to a slight extent the increase in households between the two dates. For example, in the 1940 Census, the occupants of a lodginghouse were regarded

as a quasi household if the place included 11 or more lodgers; in the 1950 Census the criterion was reduced to 5 or more lodgers. In general, however, the number of households and the number of occupied dwelling units in the 1950 Census may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families," "private households," and occupied dwelling units as shown in the census reports for 1930 and 1940.

In the 1950 Census, the number of households and the number of occupied dwelling units were identified by definition; small differences between these numbers appear in the published reports, however, because the data for the Population and the Housing reports were processed independently.

In certain Population and Housing reports of the 1940 Census, the average population per household included persons living in quasi households. Such persons were excluded in calculating the average population per household shown in the present volume.

The coverage of the institutional population in the 1950 Census is somewhat more inclusive than that in the 1940 Census. For example, patients in tuberculosis sanatoria were included in 1950 but not in 1940. Furthermore, the identification of other types of institutions such as nursing, convalescent, and rest homes was probably improved by the listing of the specific types in the *Enumerator's Reference Manual*.

RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Definitions

Head of household.—One person in each household is designated as the "head." The number of heads, therefore, is equal to the number of households. The head is usually the person regarded as the head by the members of the household. Married or consensually married women are not classified as heads if their husbands or mates are living with them at the time of the census.

Wife.—The total number of females shown under the heading "wife or mate" is ordinarily somewhat less than the total number of married or consensually married women with husband present, since the category "Wife or mate" in the relationship tables includes only wives or mates of heads of households. As indicated in the section on "Marital status," the number of "wives or mates" is directly comparable with data in the marital status tables on the number of married or consensually married men with wife or mate present who are heads of households. Either of these figures may be used to indicate the number of "husband-wife households."

Child.—This category includes sons and daughters, stepchildren, foster children, and adopted children of the head regardless of their age or marital status. It excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law and, of course, any children of the head no longer living in the household.

Grandchild.—This category comprises all persons living in the household who are sons, daughters, stepchildren, or adopted children of a child of the head.

Parent.—This classification comprises parents and parents-in-law of the head if living in the household.

Other relative.—This class includes such relatives of the head as sons-in-law, sisters-in-law, nephews, brothers, aunts, grandparents, cousins, and great-grandchildren, if these are members of the household.

Lodger.—All persons in households who are not related to the head, except resident employees and their families, are counted as lodgers. Among these persons are lodgers, roomers, and boarders, and their relatives residing in the same household. Also included are partners and wards.

Resident employee.—This category consists of all employees of the head of the household who usually reside in the household with their employer, and their relatives residing in the same household. The main types of such employees are cooks, maids, nurses, and hired farm hands.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

In the 1950 Census of Puerto Rico, data were obtained for the first time on the number of children ever born. This item was reported for all women. In the classification of women by number of children ever born, all children ever born alive to a woman during her lifetime were counted, including children by any former marriage or consensual union.

The distribution of women 15 years old and over by age and number of children ever born is presented in table 51. The distribution of children ever born represents the full frequency detail that was tabulated for the 1950 Census data. The terminal class was thus "15 or more"; and, in computing the total number of children ever born, mean values had to be estimated for this class.

PLACE OF BIRTH

Definition

The statistics on this subject are based on the respondent's answer to the question, "¿En qué municipio nació?" (In what municipality was he born?) If the respondent was born outside of Puerto Rico, however, the enumerator was instructed to enter the name of the country of birth.

In table 21, the foreign-born population is classified by country of birth. This classification is based on international boundaries as formally recognized by the United States in April 1950.

In table 41, the native population is classified with respect to place of birth into four groups: those born in the municipality of residence, those born in another municipality, those born in other United States Territories and possessions, and those born in continental United States. In addition, a complete cross-classification of municipality of residence at the time of the 1950 Census by municipality of birth is also shown.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

In 1940 the classification of the population was based on the political boundaries of January 1, 1937. The 1930 data are based on the political boundaries of that year, which were, in most respects, identical with those of January 1, 1937.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Definitions

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to the question, "¿Ha asistido a la escuela en cualquier período después de febrero 1?" (Has he attended school at any time since February 1?)

"Regular" schools.—In the instructions to the enumerators, enrollment was defined as enrollment in "regular" schools only. Such schools are public, private, or parochial schools, colleges, universities, or professional schools, either day or night, that is, those schools where enrollment leads to an elementary or high school diploma, or to a college, university, or professional school degree. Enrollment could be full time or part time.

If a person was enrolled in such a school subsequent to February 1, 1950, he was classified as enrolled even if he had not actually attended school since that date. For example, he may not have attended because of illness.

If a person was receiving regular instruction at home from a tutor, and if the instruction was considered comparable to that of a regular school or college, the person was counted as enrolled. Enrollment in a correspondence course was counted only if the course was given by a regular school, such as a university, and the person received credit thereby in the regular school system.

Kindergarten.—Children enrolled in kindergarten were reported separately in 1950 and were not counted as enrolled in school. The statistics on kindergarten enrollment were tabulated only for children 5 and 6 years old.

Schools excluded.—Persons enrolled in vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded from the enrollment figures unless such schools were graded and considered a part of a regular school system. Persons receiving on-the-job training in connection with their work were not counted as enrolled in school. Persons enrolled in correspondence courses other than those described above were not counted as enrolled in school.

Editing of 1950 Data

In 1950, as in prior censuses, persons for whom there was no report as to school enrollment are not shown separately. In both 1940 and 1950, the editing rules were determined largely on the basis of information on ages of compulsory attendance as compiled by the United States Office of Education. Additional information used included other items on the schedule. In general, persons 5 through 17 years of age not reporting on school enrollment were treated as enrolled, whereas those 18 through 29 years old were considered not enrolled.

Comparability

1940 Census.—The corresponding question in the 1940 Census referred to the period from March 1 to the date of the enumeration, which began on April 1. In order to insure more complete comparability among areas in 1950, it was considered advisable to increase the reference period to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration.

In 1950, for the first time in a decennial census, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified. In earlier censuses no specific instructions were given about kindergarten; and, therefore, enrollment figures for children 5 and 6 years old undoubtedly included some children enrolled in kindergarten.

As mentioned in the section on "Usual place of residence," college students were enumerated in 1950 at their college residence whereas in previous years they were generally enumerated at their parental home.

Data from school systems.—Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other governmental agencies. These data are obtained from reports of school systems and institutions of higher learning and are only roughly comparable with the enrollment data collected by the Bureau of the Census by household interviews. For comparable grades, the census enrollment figures tend to be lower largely because they refer to shorter time periods and do not contain certain duplications that are found in reports from the various school systems.

YEAR OF SCHOOL IN WHICH ENROLLED AND YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Definitions

The data on year of school in which enrolled were derived from the answers to the first of the following two questions, and those on years of school completed from the combination of answers to both questions: (a) "¿Cuál es el grado más alto que esta persona ha asistido en la escuela?" (What is the highest grade of school that this person has attended?) and (b) "¿Fue aprobado este grado?" (Did he finish this grade?) These items were reported for persons of all ages.

The questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools, as defined in the section on "School enrollment."

Highest grade of school attended.—The question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades, rather than the number of full school years which the person had spent in school.

In some areas in the United States, the school system has, or used to have, 7 years of elementary school rather than the more conventional 8 years. For the sake of comparability, persons who had progressed beyond a 7-year elementary school system were treated as though they had progressed beyond the usual 8-year system.

In the case of persons whose highest grade of attendance was in a foreign school system, the enumerators were instructed to obtain the approximate equivalent grade in the American school system or, if that were too difficult to determine, the number of years the person had attended school. Persons whose highest level of attendance was in an ungraded school were treated in similar fashion. Junior high school grades were translated into their elementary or high school equivalents. Persons whose highest level of training was by tutor and whose training was regarded as qualifying under the "regular" school definition were also given the approximate equivalent in the regular school system.

Completion of highest grade.—The second question on educational attainment was to be answered "Yes" if the person had completed the full grade. If the person was still attending school in that grade, had completed only a half grade, or had dropped out of, or failed to pass, the last grade attended, the required answer was "No." In the case of persons who failed to report on completion of the grade, those classified as enrolled were assumed not to have finished and the others were assumed to have finished.

Comparability

In the present report, the year of school in which enrolled is shown for enrolled persons 5 to 29 years old, and the years of school completed are shown for all persons 5 years old and over.

For 1950, statistics on educational attainment for persons enrolled in school are shown in terms of the school year in which they were enrolled, whereas in the 1940 report statistics were shown only for school attendance. The present procedure was adopted because it provides statistics in a form that should be more useful to those interested in school systems. Generally, for persons enrolled in school, the grade in which they are enrolled is one grade higher than the highest grade completed. However, because the question on enrollment referred to "any time since February 1" whereas the completion question referred to the date of the enumeration, the highest grades of school completed for the enrolled population obtained by subtracting one grade from the grade in which enrolled must be considered only approximately correct.

Analysis of data from the census returns and from surveys conducted by the Bureau of the Census indicated that respondents frequently reported the year or grade in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The 1950 questions were designed to reduce this kind of error.

In the 1950 publications, each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who had gone only as far as the indicated grade which they had finished, and (b) persons who had attended the next higher grade but had not completed it. Data from a preliminary sample of the 1950 Census for persons of elementary and high school ages in continental United States show larger proportions in 1950 than in 1940 in both the modal grade and the next lower grade for a particular age, and smaller proportions in each of the first two grades above the mode. It seems reasonable to assume that, as a result of the change in questionnaire design, there was relatively less exaggeration in educational attainment in 1950 than in 1940, even for older persons.

Median School Years

Median educational attainment, either in terms of the median year of school in which enrolled or median school years completed, is expressed in terms of a continuous series of numbers. For example, the second year of high school is indicated by 10, and the third year of college by 15. For the sake of comparability, the first year of high school is uniformly represented by 9, although, as previously noted, there are some areas with only 7 years of elementary school.

The procedure used in 1950 for calculating the median years of school completed makes allowance for the fact that many persons reported as having completed a given full school year have also

completed a part of the next higher grade. Specifically, it is assumed, for example, that persons who reported 6 full years of school completed had actually completed 6.5 grades. Actually, at the time of enumeration, persons enrolled in school had probably completed somewhat more than one-half grade beyond their last full year, on the average, whereas persons who had left school had probably completed less than one-half year beyond their last full year, on the average. A similar procedure was followed in the computation of the median school year in which enrolled.

LITERACY

This classification in 1950, as in prior censuses, is based on the replies to the question, "¿Sabe esta persona leer y escribir?" (Does this person know how to read and write?) Ability to read and write any language was acceptable, but the enumerators were instructed not to report any person as able to read and write simply because he could write his own name. In 1950 the question was asked of persons of all ages; however, data are shown only for the population 10 years old and over.

ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

The data on ability to speak English were derived from answers to the question, "¿Sabe esta persona hablar inglés?" (Does this person know how to speak English?) In 1950 the question was asked of all persons; however, data are shown only for the population 10 years old and over.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Definitions

Census week.—The 1950 data on employment status usually pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. Moreover, enumerators were instructed to refer back to the week of March 26 to April 1 if the "census week" fell in the week of April 2 to 8, which was Holy Week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.—Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work and were looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.—Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their community or in their line of work. Since no specific questions identifying persons in these last three groups were included on the census schedule, it is likely that some persons in these groups were not returned by the census enumerators as unemployed. Unemployed persons are separated into new workers and experienced workers. When information on the schedule was insufficient for this distinction to be made, the unemployed person was classified as an experienced worker, since the great majority of persons seeking work have had previous work experience.

Labor force.—The labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed, as described above, and also members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States

Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" comprises the employed and unemployed components of the labor force. The "experienced labor force" consists of the armed forces, employed workers, and experienced unemployed workers. The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the two latter groups.

Not in labor force.—Persons not in the labor force comprise all civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed, including persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified in this report into the following categories:

1. *Keeping house.*—Persons primarily occupied with their own home housework.

2. *Unable to work.*—Persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. There is evidence, however, that some persons were reported as "unable to work" who were only temporarily ill or who, although elderly, were not permanently disabled.

3. *Inmates of institutions.*—Persons, other than employees and their families, living in institutions, such as homes for the mentally or physically handicapped, places providing specialized medical care, homes for the aged, prisons, and jails. Employees of institutions and their families are classified into employment status categories on the same basis as are persons living outside of institutions.

4. *Other and not reported.*—Persons in this general category include the following two groups:

a. Persons not in the labor force other than those keeping house, unable to work, or in institutions. This group includes students, the retired, those too old to work, the voluntarily idle, and seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off" season and who were not reported as unemployed.

b. Persons for whom information on employment status was not reported. For the total continental United States population 14 years old and over it is estimated that employment status was not reported for about 1 percent, and that about 45 percent of this group might have been added to the labor force had the necessary information been obtained. Comparable estimates are not available for Puerto Rico.

Basis for Classification

The employment status classification is based primarily on a series of interrelated "sorter" questions designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) Persons who worked at all during the census week; (b) those who did not work but were looking for work; and (c) those who neither worked nor looked for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent. The four questions used for this purpose are described below:

1. "¿Qué estaba haciendo esta persona la semana pasada?" (What was this person doing last week?) This question was designed to classify persons according to their major activity and to identify the large number of full-time workers. Persons unable to work at all because of physical or mental disabilities were also identified at this point.

2. "¿Además durante la semana pasada, hizo algún trabajo por paga o ganancia?" (In addition did he do any work for pay or profit last week?) This question was asked of all persons except those reported in the previous question as working or as unable to work. It was designed to identify persons working part time or intermittently in addition to their major activity.

3. "¿Buscó trabajo la semana pasada?" (Did he look for work last week?) Asked of persons replying in the previous question that they did not work at all, this question served to obtain a count of the unemployed.

4. "¿Tenía un empleo o negocio en el cual no trabajó la semana pasada?" (Did he have a job or business in which he did not work last week?) Persons temporarily absent from their job or business were identified by means of this question, which was asked of persons neither working nor looking for work.

Problems in Classification

Classification of the population by employment status is always subject to error. Some of the concepts are difficult to apply in

practice; but, more important for certain groups, the complete information needed is not always obtained. For example, housewives, students, and semiretired persons, who are in the labor force on only a part-time or intermittent basis, may fail to report that they are employed or looking for work unless carefully questioned. In many cases, the enumerators may have assumed that such persons could not be in the labor force and omitted the necessary questions. As a result, they probably understated the size of the labor force and overstated the number of persons not in the labor force.

Comparability

Statistics on gainful workers.—The data on the labor force for 1940 and 1950 are not exactly comparable with the statistics for gainful workers presented in this report for 1920 and 1930 because of differences in definition. "Gainful workers" were persons reported as having a gainful occupation, that is, an occupation in which they earned money or a money equivalent, or in which they assisted in the production of marketable goods, regardless of whether they were working or seeking work at the time of the census. A person was not considered to have a gainful occupation if his work activity was of limited extent. The labor force is defined on the basis of activity during the census week only and includes all persons who were employed, unemployed, or in the armed forces in that week. Certain classes of persons, such as retired workers, some inmates of institutions, and recently incapacitated workers, neither working nor seeking work at the time of the census, were frequently included among the gainful workers; but, in general, such persons are not included in the labor force. On the other hand, the census included in the labor force for 1940 and 1950 persons seeking work without previous work experience, that is, new workers. Such new workers as there were at the time of the 1920 and 1930 Censuses were probably for the most part not reported as gainful workers.

1940 Census.—The 1940 data for employed persons in this report vary in some cases from the figures originally published for the Island. The appropriate 1940 figures for the employed shown in this report have been adjusted to exclude the estimated number of men in the armed forces living in the Island at that time. This was done to achieve comparability with the 1950 employed total which is limited to civilians.

Statistics for persons on public emergency work in 1940 were originally published separately, but in this report they have been combined with those for persons seeking work in the figures on unemployed for 1940.

Other data.—Because the 1950 Census employment data were obtained by household interview, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain governmental units. The data based on household interviews provide information about the work status of the whole population, without duplication. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once as employed and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Estimates based on reports from business and farm establishments, on the other hand, count more than once persons who work for more than one establishment. Moreover, other estimates, unlike those presented here, generally exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, and may include workers less than 14 years of age. An additional difference arises from the fact that persons with a job but not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here, whereas only part of this group is likely to be included in employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the household reports include persons on the basis of their place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment reports relate persons to their place of work regardless of where they live. Comparisons between the two types of data should be made with caution for areas where a significant number of workers commute to or from other areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not directly comparable with the published figures for unemployment compensation claims or claims for veterans' readjustment allowances. Certain persons such as private household and government workers are generally not eligible for unemployment compensation. Further, the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker. In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. For example, persons working only a few hours during the week and persons classified as "with a job but not at work" are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are included by the Bureau among the employed.

HOURS WORKED DURING CENSUS WEEK

The data on hours worked were derived from answers to the question, "¿Cuántas horas trabajó la semana pasada?" (How many hours did he work last week?) asked of persons who reported they had worked during the week prior to their enumeration. The statistics refer to the number of hours actually worked during the census week and not necessarily to the number usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the combined number of hours worked at all jobs during the week. The data on hours worked presented in this report provide a broad classification of young employed persons into full-time and part-time workers. The proportion of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated because such persons were omitted from the labor force count more frequently than were full-time workers.

WEEKS WORKED IN 1949

Definitions

The statistics on weeks worked are based on replies to the question, "¿Cuántas semanas trabajó en 1949?" (How many weeks did he work in 1949?) The data pertain to the number of equivalent full-time weeks during 1949 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacations and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the armed forces are also included. It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1949 is understated, because there is some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment.

Comparability

In 1950, as well as in 1940, the enumerator was instructed to convert part-time work to equivalent full-time weeks. A full-time week was defined as the number of hours locally regarded as full time for the given occupation and industry. In the 1940 report, data were shown for wage and salary workers only and were published in terms of months rather than weeks.

OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER

In the 1950 Census of Population, information on occupation, industry, and class of worker was collected for persons in the experienced civilian labor force. All three items related to one specific job held by the person. For an employed person, the information referred to the job he held during the census week. If he was employed at two or more jobs, the job at which he worked the greatest number of hours during the census week was reported. For an experienced unemployed person, the information referred to the last job he had held.

The classification systems used for the occupation and industry data for Puerto Rico in the 1950 Census of Population are virtually the same as those used for continental United States and are described below. The few changes resulted from the need to set up as separate categories those occupations and industries which include significant numbers of workers in Puerto Rico, but which,

in continental United States, are of small numerical importance. The continental United States systems were developed in consultation with many individuals, private organizations, and government agencies, and, in particular, the Joint Committee on Occupational Classification (sponsored by the American Statistical Association and the United States Bureau of the Budget). Information on these classification systems is given in the publication, United States Bureau of the Census, *1950 Census of Population, Classified Index of Occupations and Industries*, Washington, D. C., 1950. Information on the adaptation of these classification systems for Puerto Rico can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

Occupation

The occupation information presented here was derived from answers to the question, "¿Cuál fué su ocupación?" (What was his occupation?)

Classification system.—The occupational classification system developed for the 1950 Census of Population of Puerto Rico consists of 495 items, 272 of which are specific occupation categories; the remainder are subgroupings (mainly on the basis of industry) of 13 of the occupation categories. For purposes of this volume, certain of the occupation categories were combined, and the detailed occupation list presented here consists of 454 items (table 65). The composition of each of the detailed categories is shown in the publication, United States Bureau of the Census, *1950 Census of Population, Classified Index of Occupations and Industries*, Washington, D. C., 1950.

In the presentation of occupation data for cities of 50,000 to 100,000 in Chapter C, as well as in the cross-classification of occupation by age, class of worker, and income, intermediate occupational classifications of 129 items for males and 59 items for females have been used (tables 67 and 68). These intermediate classifications represent selections and combinations of the items in the detailed system. A listing of the relationships between the

two levels of classification can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

In the separation of "Managers, officials, and proprietors (n.e.c.)" by class of worker into salaried and self-employed components, the small number of unpaid family workers in this occupation group is included in the self-employed component.

Relation to DOT classification.—The Population Census occupational classification is generally comparable with the system used in the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* (DOT).¹ The two systems, however, are designed to meet different needs and to be used under different circumstances. The DOT system is much more detailed than the Bureau of the Census system, and it also calls for many types of distinctions which cannot be met by census information.

Industry

The industry information presented here was derived from answers to the question, "¿En qué negocio o industria trabajó?" (In what business or industry did he work?)

Classification system.—The industrial classification system developed for the 1950 Census of Population of Puerto Rico consists of 156 categories. For purposes of this volume a few categories were combined, and the detailed industry list presented here consists of 154 categories (table 69).

In the cross-classification presented in Chapter C of industry by age, color, class of worker, major occupation group, weeks worked, and income, an intermediate industrial classification of 68 categories has been used (tables 69, 71-74). This intermediate classification represents selections and combinations of the categories in the detailed system. A listing of the relationships between the two levels of classification can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

¹ See U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, *Dictionary of Occupational Titles*, Second Edition, Vols. I and II, Washington, D. C., 1949.

[Figures in parentheses in third column are code designations in the Standard Industrial Classification; see text for explanation]

For footnotes, see end of table.

List A.—RELATIONSHIPS AMONG CONDENSED, INTERMEDIATE, AND DETAILED INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS USED IN THE 1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION OF PUERTO RICO—Con.

Condensed classification—81 items	Intermediate classification—76 items	Detailed classification—161 items
Utilities and sanitary services.....	Electric and gas utilities..... Water supply, sanitary services, and other utilities.....	Electric light and power * (401). Electric-gas utilities * (403). Gas and steam supply systems (402, 406). Water supply (404). Sanitary services (405). Other and not specified utilities * (497).
Wholesale trade.....	Wholesale trade.....	Motor vehicles and equipment (501, 5111). Drugs, chemicals, and allied products (502, 5112). Dry goods and apparel (503, 5113, 5132). Food and related products (504, 505, 5114, 5133, 5134, 514). Electrical goods, hardware, and plumbing equipment (506, 507, 5110). Machinery, equipment, and supplies (508, 5118, 5136). Petroleum products (512). Farm products—raw materials (5000, 5135). Miscellaneous wholesale trade (5001-5005, 5007-5009, 5115, 5117, 5119, 5137-5139). Not specified wholesale trade. ⁵
Food & dairy products stores, & milk retailing..	Food and dairy products stores, and milk retailing..	Food stores, except dairy products (54 ex. 545). Dairy products stores and milk retailing (546).
Eating and drinking places.....	Eating and drinking places.....	Eating and drinking places (58).
Other retail trade.....	General merchandise and five and ten cent stores.. Apparel and accessories stores..... Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores.. Motor vehicles and accessories retailing..... Gasoline service stations..... Drug stores..... Hardware, farm implement, and building material retailing.. All other retail trade.....	General merchandise stores (53 ex. 533). Five and ten cent stores (533). Apparel and accessories stores, except shoe stores (56 ex. 566). Shoe stores (566). Furniture and housefurnishings stores (571). Household appliance and radio stores (572). Motor vehicles and accessories retailing (55 ex. 554). Gasoline service stations (554). Drug stores (561). Hardware and farm implement stores (525). Lumber and building material retailing (52 ex. 525). Liquor stores (502). Retail florists (5002). Jewelry stores (507). Fuel and ice retailing (508). Miscellaneous retail stores (503-506, 509 ex. 5092). Not specified retail trade. ⁶
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	Banking and other finance..... Insurance and real estate.....	Banking and credit agencies (60, 61). Security and commodity brokerage, and investment companies (62, 67). Insurance (63, 64). Real estate * (65). Real estate-insurance-law offices * (66).
Business and repair services.....	Business services..... Automobile repair services and garages..... Miscellaneous repair services.....	Advertising (731). Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services (737). Miscellaneous business services (732-736, 739). Automobile repair services and garages (75). Miscellaneous repair services (76).
Private households.....	Private households.....	Private households (88).
Personal services, except private households....	Hotels and lodging places..... Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing services..... All other personal services.....	Hotels and lodging places (70). Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing services (721, 722, 727 ¹⁰). Dressmaking shops (727 ¹¹). Shoe repair shops (725). Miscellaneous personal services (723, 724, 726, 720).
Entertainment and recreation services (including lottery).	Entertainment and recreation services (including lottery).	Radio broadcasting and television (77). Theaters and motion pictures (78, 792). Bowling alleys, and billiard and pool parlors (703). Lottery (700 ¹²). Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services (701, 704-706, 700 ¹²).
Medical and other health services.....	Medical and other health services.....	Medical and other health services, except hospitals (80 ex. 806). Hospitals (806).
Educational services, government.....	Educational services, government.....	Educational services, government } (82, 84).
Educational services, private.....	Educational services, private.....	Educational services, private }
Other professional and related services.....	Welfare, religious, and membership organizations.. Legal, engineering, and miscellaneous professional services.	Welfare and religious services (806, 867). Nonprofit membership organizations (861-865, 860). Legal services (81). Engineering and architectural services (801). Miscellaneous professional and related services (89 ex. 801).
Public administration.....	Postal service..... Federal public administration..... Insular and local public administration.....	Postal service Federal public administration } (90 ¹³). Insular public administration Local public administration
Industry not reported.....	Industry not reported.....	Industry not reported (90).

NOTE.—See Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, Vol. I, *Manufacturing Industries*, Part 1 (November 1945 edition); and Vol. II, *Nonmanufacturing Industries* (May 1949 edition), Washington, D. C.

¹ Sugar and tobacco farms are shown separately from rest of SIC category 0111, which is included in "All other farms."

² Coffee farms are shown separately from rest of SIC category 0112, which is included in "All other farms."

³ Components of SIC categories 3392 and 3399 are allocated between "Other primary iron and steel industries" and "Primary nonferrous industries" on a ferrous-nonferrous basis.

⁴ Components of SIC categories 3403 and 3480 are allocated between "Fabricated steel products" and "Fabricated nonferrous metal products" on a ferrous-nonferrous basis.

⁵ In the Population Census system, "not specified" categories were set up within certain groups to take care of schedule returns which were not sufficiently precise for allocation to a specific category within the group.

⁶ Public service is shown separately from rest of SIC category 4390, which is included in "Street railways and bus lines."

⁷ "Electric light and power" and "Electric-gas utilities" are combined into a single category in the Volume II tables on detailed industry.

⁸ Components of SIC categories 5000 and 5135 are allocated by type of merchandise to the appropriate Population Census wholesale trade category, wherever possible.

⁹ "Real estate" and "Real estate-insurance-law offices" are combined into a single category in the Volume II tables on detailed industry.

¹⁰ Dressmaking shops are shown separately from the rest of SIC category 7271, which is included in "Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing services."

¹¹ Lottery is shown separately from rest of SIC category 7000, which is included in "Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services."

¹² See text for explanation of basic difference between SIC and Population Census in classification of government workers.

Relation to Standard Industrial Classification.—The Population Census industrial classification is generally comparable with the Standard Industrial Classification.² There are, however, certain basic differences between the two systems resulting from the fact that they are designed for the classification of reports from household and establishment enumerations, respectively. A listing of the relationships between the Population Census and Standard Industrial Classification categories can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

Relation to certain occupation groups.—In the Population Census classification systems, the industry category "Agriculture" is somewhat more inclusive than the total of the two major occupation groups, "Farmers and farm managers" and "Farm laborers and foremen." The industry category includes, in addition to all persons in these two major occupation groups, (a) persons employed on farms in occupations such as truck driver, mechanic, and bookkeeper, and (b) persons engaged in agricultural activities other than strictly farm operation, such as crop spraying and landscape gardening. Similarly, the industry category "Private households" is somewhat more inclusive than the major occupation group "Private household workers." In addition to the housekeepers, laundresses, and miscellaneous types of domestic workers covered by the major occupation group, the industry category includes persons in occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary, if they are employed by private households.

Definition of "Public administration."—The major group "Public administration" includes only those activities which are uniquely governmental functions, such as legislative and judicial activities and most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category. For example, persons employed by a hospital are classified in the "Hospitals" category, regardless of whether they are paid from private or public funds. The total number of government workers is presented here in the data on class of worker. Of particular significance in this connection is the cross-classification of industry by class of worker (table 71).

Class of Worker

The class-of-worker information, as noted above, refers to the same job as does the occupation and industry information. The allocation of a person to a particular class-of-worker category is basically independent, however, of the occupation or industry in which he worked. The classification by class of worker consists of four categories which are defined as follows:

1. **Private wage and salary workers.**—Persons who worked for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.
2. **Government workers.**—Persons who worked for any governmental unit (Federal, Insular, or local) regardless of the activity which the particular agency carried on.
3. **Self-employed workers.**—Persons who worked for profit or fees in their own business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm either as an owner or tenant. Included here are the owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments as well as small merchants, independent craftsmen and professional men, farmers, peddlers, and other persons who conducted enterprises of their own. Persons paid to manage businesses or farms owned by other persons or by corporations, on the other hand, are classified as private wage and salary workers (or, in some few cases, as government workers).
4. **Unpaid family workers.**—Persons who worked without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

The relatively small number of employed persons for whom class of worker was not reported has been included among private

² See Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, Vol. I, *Manufacturing Industries*, Part 1 (November 1945 edition); and Vol. II, *Nonmanufacturing Industries* (May 1949 edition).

wage and salary workers unless there was evidence on the census schedule that they should have been classified in one of the other class-of-worker categories.

Quality of Data

The omission from the labor force of some workers (mainly youths, women, and part-time workers), as explained in the section on "Employment status," has probably resulted in an understatement in many of the occupation, industry, and class-of-worker figures. From the available information, it is possible to provide only a rough indication of the items most affected. Among such items are probably the farm managerial and operatives major occupation groups, particularly the occupation category "Dressmakers and seamstresses, except factory"; the agriculture, apparel manufacturing, and trade industries; and the self-employed and unpaid family workers.

In the interpretation of all the occupation and industry data shown in this report, it should be recognized that the enumerators sometimes returned occupation and industry designations which were not sufficiently specific for precise allocation; in many such cases, however, satisfactory assignment was made through the use of supplementary information. The basic document used in the allocation of the schedule returns of occupation and industry to the appropriate categories of the classification systems is the publication, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Puerto Rico, *1950 Census of Population, Alphabetical Index of Occupations and Industries*, Washington, D. C., 1950.

It can be expected that the application of detailed occupational and industrial classifications will be subject to some error. Although the number of misclassifications probably does not have any serious effect on the usefulness of most of the data, there are a few cases where relatively small numbers of erroneous returns may produce what might be regarded as a serious misstatement of the facts. These cases relate mainly to the numbers of women and children shown in occupations which are unusual for such persons, and to the government workers shown in industries that are ordinarily not carried on by government agencies. Some of the more obvious misclassifications have been adjusted, but it was not possible to perform a complete review of the data for small discrepancies.

Comparability

Earlier census data.—Comparability between 1950 and earlier census data is affected by the undercount of the labor force in 1950. This is particularly true with regard to 1940-1950 comparisons. Comparability between 1950 and pre-1940 data is also affected by the differences in the "gainful worker" and "labor force" concepts, as explained in the section on "Employment status." Caution should be exercised, therefore, in the interpretation of comparative data. The 1940 data on major occupation group, industry group, and class of worker have been adjusted (a) to eliminate members of the armed forces, and (b) to take account of differences between the 1940 and 1950 classification systems.

Other data.—Comparability between the statistics presented in this volume and statistics from other sources is frequently affected by the use of different classification systems, as well as by many of the factors described in the paragraph on comparability with other employment data in the section on "Employment status."

INCOME

Definitions

Components of income.—Income, as defined in the 1950 Census, is the sum of money received from wages or salaries, net income (or loss) from self-employment, and income other than earnings. The figures in this report represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property, unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the home or free living quarters; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; gifts and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

Information was requested of all persons on the following income categories: (a) The amount of money wages or salary received in 1949; (b) the amount of net money income received from self-employment in 1949; and (c) the amount of other money income received in 1949. Specific definitions of these three categories are as follows:

Wages or salary.—This is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee. It includes wages, salary, armed forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned.

Self-employment income.—This is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a business, farm, or professional enterprise in which the person was engaged on his own account or as an unincorporated employer. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include the cost of goods purchased, rent, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes, etc.

Income other than earnings.—This includes money income received from sources other than wages or salary and self-employment, such as net income (or loss) from rents or receipts from roomers or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions; veterans' payments,

armed forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities.

In Chapter C, data are presented for all persons 14 years of age and over, tabulated by the amount of their income.

Quality of the Income Data

The figures in this census, as in all field surveys of income, are subject to errors of response and nonreporting. In most cases the schedule entries for income are based not on records but on memory, usually that of the housewife. The memory factor in data derived from field surveys of income probably produces underestimates, because the tendency is to forget minor or irregular sources of income. Other errors of reporting are due to misunderstanding of the income questions or misrepresentation.

Comparability

Income tax data.—For several reasons, the income data shown in Chapter C are not directly comparable with statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income as defined for tax purposes differs somewhat from the Bureau of the Census concept. Moreover, the coverage of tax statistics is less inclusive because of the exemptions of persons with small incomes. Furthermore, some of the income tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns; and, consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.